

MONDAY, MAY 25, 1896.

Subscription by Mail Post-Paid. DAILY, per Month... DAILY, per Year ... DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.

Postage to Foreign Countries added.

THE SUN, New York city.

publication with the direct stamps for that purpose. Local, News. - The City and Suburban News Bureau c the United Parsi and New York Associated Parss is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and docu-ments for public use instantly disseminated to the pre-s of the whole country.

If our friends who fiver us with manuscripts for

### The Master of the Puppets.

As the Hon. MARCUS ANTONIUS HANNA alts in his office in Cleveland and controls his candidate at Canton by telephone, and ponders over the winning of the delegates thus far won and estimates the future, it is not likely that he gives way to hilarity or wastes time in rejoicing. He is no man to chuckle prematurely, and he knows that the fight is only begun.

We venture to say, however, that there is one expression which never fails to bring a twinkle to his eye and a thin smile-as much as so busy a man can afford—to his lips. It is this: "The great popular demonstration for McKINLEY."

As the Hon. MARCUS ANTONIUS HANNA has been salting delegates, pulling wires. keeping missionaries on the go, and secretly moving heaven and earth and his check book ever since 1894 to bring about this great "popular" demonstration, he is justified in grinning when he reads about it in the McKinley papers. In fact, a 'roop of wild horse laughs would not do more than justice to the humor of it.

#### A Concealed Danger in the Rapid Transit Act.

To most of our citizens the opinion of the Appellate Judges of the Supreme Court adverse to the rapid transit tunnel, probably revealed, for the first time, a danger in the scheme of which they were unaware.

The act under which, at the election of 1894, a vote was taken for or against the municipal construction of the tunnel road limited its cost to the city to \$50,000,000 For this sum the contractors were not only to complete the road, but at their own cost and expense to equip, maintain, and operate it. On the representation that such was the fact the vote was given for the proposition.

It now appears that, at the next session of the Legislature after the election, an amendment was obtained to the act by which it was provided that the city should "secure and assure to the contractor the right to construct and operate the road, free of all rights, claim, or other interference, whether by injunction, suit for damages, or otherwise, on the part of any owner, abutting owner, or other person." As the Judges point out, this provision was not only impossible of fulfilment, but it would have opened the way for making the city liable in damages to an unlimited extent and involving it in an amount of obligation which would absolutely ruin and destroy its credit, and bring about as great a disaster as was occasioned by the collapse of the Panama Canal.

Precisely who is responsible for this amendment we do not know, and now that it has been deprived of its power for mischief it is hardly worth while to inquire, but the discovery of it adds to the value of the decision which has knocked the whole thing on the head.

#### New Forces Fighting Against Spain. The most important features of the Cuban news of the past week have been those appertaining to the wastage of the Spanish

army by infectious diseases, and to the in-

subordination of the Havana volunteers.

Every humane person must be grieved to know of the ravages of yellow fever and small-pox in the Spanish ranks. They are more destructive than battle; they cannot be fought with the weapons of war. Probably a majority of the troops now in Cuba have been sent there from Spain since last autumn. The Madrid papers have told of the departure of more than 50,000 of them between October last and March of this year. They were mostly raw and , young, and belonged to last year's contingent of recruits drawn from all parts of Spain. Their firs military adventure is that in which they are now engaged against the Cuban revolutionists. It is a kind of warfare in which inexperienced soldiery suffer many disadvantages. The worst thing of all for them is the Cuban climate, especially in the summer season, and more so yet when they have to engage in active operations during that season. The 50,000 men on guard along the trocha are in a region of malaria, and are constantly kept in a state of apprehension by an enemy at once daring and restless, an enemy well seasoned, native to the soil, and less liable than are the unaccli-

mated young Spaniards to those diseases

which arise from the ground when it is

scaked by the summer rains. It is from the medical inspectors belonging to our marine hospital service who have been sent to Cuba, and from our Consuls there, that we get the only trustworthy reports to be obtained about the epidemics that prevail in the island at this time, in the Spanish camps and elsewhere. The Havana papers ignore the subject by WETLER's order, and the press censor will not permit any despatch about it to be transmitted to this country, or even to Spain. " Nearly all the venow fever in Havana at present," says Dr. BURGESS, in a report sent to the Surgeon-General at Washington last week, "is among the soldiers; and the effect of the worm rainfall will be an increase of the disease both at Havana and along the trocha, where the sanitary conditions are poor." It appears, also, that the small-pox has beome epidemic in the army, not only at Havans, but wherever troops are stationed; and we have had statistics from our Consuls as to the extent of its ravages at a number of Cuban ports. The Consul at the garrison town of Cienfuegos, in the province of Santa Clara, sent word one day last week that there were then over 800 cases there.

Yailow fever," says the American medical Inspector in his report from Santiago de "is raging among the new recruits from Spain, so that the authorities have had to build separate hospital barracks or the sufferers." As lately as Thursday last, we had information from Havana to the following effect: "In the army there has been an alarming increase of yellow fever and small-pex, which dreaded diseases are epidemic also in the navy. Calls for army doctors and nurses have been cabled to Spain, and extensive hospitals are under

of the character of those from which quotations are here made have been received from Cuba within a fortnight.

The news is bitter; it is deplorable. The manhood of Spain is exposed to untimely destruction in Cuba; and that not only upon the battlefield, and not by the revolutionists only.

It was probably because of fear of the two plagues prevalent in the army that the volunteers who enlisted last year for the defence of Havana manifested their insubordination when WEYLER desired to send 5,000 of them to the fighting parts of the trocha. We printed the other day a Havana letter in which this reason was given for their refusal to obey orders. They had enlisted as home guards, not for field service; their place was behind the walls of Havana, not in front of Macko's cavalry. We need not have any dot bt that the explanation of their conduct given in our letter was the true one, though WEYLER has officially denied that he ever ordered them to go to the trocha; it seems that he merely spoke of his desire that they should go to it for the temporary relief of the regular troops. The volunteers, however, had not, up to the time of our latest advices from Havana, gone anywhere near the trocha-They have a right to stay in their domiciles, where they are in less danger from the plague and pretty safe yet from bullets. This fight in Cuba is Spain's fight.

The refusal is of importance, inasmuch as it makes manifest once more that Spain, even at a time of extremity, cannot obtain any useful service from any part of the resident population of Cuba. She must depend wholly upon troops imported from Spain, upon the recruits that can there be enlisted, for the war against Cuba. The volunteers number forty or fifty thousand, mostly business people, and they are always ready to parade on the right side of the Morro Castle and La Cabaña. It is possible that they would surrender if Gen. GOMEZ should ever fall upon Havana.

We had news last week of six or seven combats between the Spaniards and the revolutionists. We are ready to make a guess, after examining the Spanish despatches about them, that the latter party were successful in nearly every case.

As to WEYLER's decree against the exporof tobacco for cigars, we have never regarded it as a matter of any consequence.

## Brookfield and Collis.

Prior to the extension of civil service rules to the Department of Public Works. that municipal department was regarded among politicians as the most important in It was a citadel of strength and a source of supply of patronage to the partisan workers. Possession of the Department of Public Works has, in the past, had an important influence upon the fortunes of local Democratic factions. Some of the difficulties arising therefrom have been brought to State Conventions, and others even to National Conventions of the Democratic party.

Since the adoption of the civil service rules in the Department of Public Works, the influence of its executive head in dispensing lucrative and desirable offices to ardent partisans has decreased, but the political power of the office remains, as heretofore, of prime importance, all the other public departments in New York of the first grade being governed by Boards of Commissioners, whereas the Department of Public Works, with its enormous influence and large pay roll, remains under the control of a single Commissioner.

When, under the Power of Removal bill, in February, 1895, WILLIAM L. STRONG, Mayor of New York, had a chance to appoint a new Commissioner to succeed MICHAEL T. DALY, Democrat, the Mayor was counselled by the Union League or anti-PLATT Republicans, and by other Republican opponents of the regular Republican organization, to break with the PLATT men by the nomination of WILLIAM BROOKFIELD. Committee, Mr. BROOKFIELD had been defeated for reflection in the latter by Mr. LAUTERBACH. The PLATT regulars submitted to the consideration of Mayor STRONG the names of two Republicans for Commissioner of Public Works, but the Mayor, taking counsel of his anti-PLATT associates, rejected both and appointed Mr. BROOK-FIELD. Later, he made one of the PLATT men Police Commissioner and the other a Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments.

Mr. BROOKFIELD is in the glass business, and at the time when the appointment of Commissioner of Public Works was tendered to him he had his ticket bought and his itinerary arranged for a trip to the commonwealth of sunshine, everglades, oranges, and alligators, the State of Florida. Republican office seekers excluded from the enjoyment of the sweets of patronage in New York city, cannot be handled by Commissioner of Public Works with the same dexterity of touch and delicacy of contact as is the rule in the glass business. For this reason, perhaps, for there does not appear to have been any other reason, Mr. BROOKFIELD made it a condition of his acceptance of the office that he should have the naming of a deputy, to whose care the routine political work of the department should be committed. This was done. A Philadelphia lawyer, CHARLES H. T. COLLIS, who had been connected under Republican rule in Philadelphia with the Department of City Trusts, was appointed deputy, and was intrusted with the task of organizing the Republican machine in a manner which should be fatal to the continued predominance of Mr. PLATT and put PLATT's friends and supporters in a minority. Gen. Collis consecrated himself to this task. As the result of his beneficent political activity the PLATT Republican faction got much stronger, with municipal offices withheld from its members, while the STRONG-BROOK-FIELD faction got steadily weaker. At the beginning of the fight the STRONG-BROOK-FIELD men had about 45 per cent, of the Republican County Committee; they have

now about 15 per cent. Several months ago Commissioner Brook-FIELD reconsidered his determination to remain in New York. Resigning the office to which he had been appointed in February, he asked for the promotion of his subordinate, the Deputy Commissioner, the man from Philadelphia, to be his successor. Had Collis been an Ohio man, some Democratic politicians say, he would have been promoted without reluctance or ado. But coming as he does from Pennsylvania, it was thought by Mayor STRONG and his advisers prudent and judicious to appoint him under two conditions, which were as follows: First, that he would stipulate to carry out what had been declared by Mr. BROOKFIELD to be his "policy;" and, secondly, that he should appoint as his deputy a Pennsylvania man familiar with the statutes enacted in Harrisburg and able to find without vexations or embarrassing delay the Juniata River, the Sminksburg turupike, or the

Mariel to Manjana." Many other despatches stone State. C. H. T. Collis was appointed Commissioner of Public Works and ADEL-BERT H. STEELE Deputy. The former halls from the eastern and the latter from the western part of Pennsylvania.

The policy defined and favored by Mr BROOKFIELD, and approved and agreed to by Mr. Collis, was not in the former's absence carried out by the latter. Thereupon, after a troublous and unsatisfactory term of some months service, Mr. STEELE resigned his post as Deputy, giving in writing and with interesting particulars his reasons therefor in a communication which be committed along with his resignation to WILLIAM LYSONG STRONG. The disclosure of its contents has been withheld pending the return to the United States of the man who may be said "to know all about it." We refer to WILLIAM BROOKFIELD, who is not a Pennsylvanian like the others, but a Jerseyman born.

BROOKFIELD is here. He is back from Europe, and we shall know later on what Collis says to him, the former deputy to the former chief, and what BROOKFIELD, the former chief to the former deputy, says to Collis.

## No Income Tax for France.

It was the proposal of an income tax that emboldened the French Senate to defy the Chamber of Deputies and to force Premier BOURGEOIS to resign, not only by passing s vote of censure on him, but by refusing to vote the appropriations needed for Mada gascar. The Senate clearly was wrong in its assumption that the Constitution of 1875 is workable in respect of its provision that a Cabinet must be accountable to two Chambers and may be upset by either. But as regards the income tax the Oppor tunist majority felt the public pulse more accurately than did the Ministry.

This subsequent events have proved. The new Premier, M. MELINE, obtained the confidence of the Chamber of Deputies by the narrow majority of 34, and the friends or the outgoing Cabinet boasted that, before the Chamber reassembled, a revolution would have taken place, or been arranged for, in the Senate itself. The terms of a considerable number of the Senators soon expire. Their successors will be chosen by the Departmental Councils and the Municipal Councils conjointly, and it was predicted that these bodies would show themselves favorable to the income tax.

Exactly the contrary has occurred. An immense majority of the Departmental Councils have denounced the proposed impost, and the offer totax industry and thrift has failed signally to exercise the expected seductive influence on the municipal elections which have just been held. Out of 332 towns the Opportunists, or Moderates, have carried 180, and this figure is expected to be increased by the second ballotings. The grasp, therefore, of the Moderates upon the Senate cannot be shaken.

The French Senate has had a stroke or luck similar to that by which the British House of Lords has profited. The House of Lords is an anachronism, the existence of which in its present unamended condition cannot be defended upon rational grounds. Nevertheless, it is much stronger than it was a few years ago, because it blocked the project of home rule for Ireland, to which a large majority of Englishmen were opposed. The French Senate's assertion of a right to overthrow a Ministry is a pretension nowhere else tolerated in a second chamber, and, in snite of the Constitution of 1875, it would not have been endured in France had not this pretension been used to kill the income tax, which, as the action of the Departmental Councils and the elections for Municipal Councils have shown plainly, is detested by a large majority of Frenchmen.

# Major Mum and Mumbo Jumbo

It is quite probable that the Washington correspondent of our esteemed neighbor, the Tribune, is correct in asserting that Mr. Long the Chairman of the Republican State | CLEVELAND and his friends hope that the Committee and of the Republican County Republicans will nominate Major McKin-LEY. It is certain that the Tribune corre spondent is wrong in assuming that Mr. CLEVELAND'S preference for Major McKIN-LEY is due to a desire that "the next campaign should be fought out on tariff lines, rather than that the financial question should secure the most prominence.

On the contrary, the one hope of the re markably unselfish and self-sacrificing person who declines to say that he doesn't want a third term rests upon the singularly prudent person who declines to say whether

he is for or against silver. If there is any smouldering enthusiasm among the Democrats to revive the tariff fight, from which they reaped bitter humiliation as well as monumental disaster, it lies too latent for human eyes to discover; and the talk on the McKINLEY side about protection and the necessity of making protection the chief issue and "restoring protection" is mere bosh, uttered to fill the time and to direct inquiry from Major

McKINLEY's cloudy financial record. The financial issue is foremost, and it cannot be pushed into the background by any legerdemain. Now, the sole hope of Mr. CLEVELAND, if he is bent upon trying to get another nomination, whether from a part of the Democracy or as an independent candidate, is that the Republicans will name a candidate or make a platform that will not command the confidence of the business interests of the country. Then and only then will come his opportunity to pose as the defender of sound finance and the protector of business. If Major McKINLEY were a man of force and candor, he would dissolve the uncertainty which now surrounds his financial views, and if those views were such as the East hopes they are, he would not only greatly strengthen himself, but he would knock in the head the Third Term idea, thus performing two good strokes of works at once, and relieving both the Republicaus and the Democrats.

But he remains as dumb as Mr. CLEVE

The tendency in naval policy just now is to strengthen the home, rather than the foreign stations. Up to a recent period it had been, for half a dozen years or more, the other way. The calls for ships on both coasts of Central South America, among the islands of the Pacific, on the shores of Asia, and in Hebring Sec were so numerous that it was impossible to find vessels to answer them. But now Chili, Brazil, Argentina, Ecuador, Samos, Hawait, and China no longer make these appeals, and the revenue cutter service takes care of the seal patro Armenia's troubles have caused the strengthen ing of the European station, but even there the excitement is dying out. The affairs of China and Japan are so quieted that there is talk o bringing home our two largest vessels on the Asiatic station, the Olympia and the Charleston On the other hand, our affairs with Venezuela and Cuba naturally fall into the charge of the North Atlantic squadron, in their naval bearings; and, in general, the home fleets are our chief reliance in any threatened troubles with European nations. When the nine new gunboats have been completed, and the reserve system of vessels is also carried into effect, we

dinary times, given over to smaller and less expensive ships, while the home squadrons will become centres of training and fleet drills, from which reenforcements can be sent quickly in any needed direction.

The supporters of the rapid transit tunnel scheme, who are clamoring for legislation which shall deprive the Supreme Court of the veto power it now possesses, should read the State Constitution. Section 18 of that instrument distinctly says:

"But no law shall authorize the construction o operation of a street railroad, except upon the condition that the consent of the owners of one half in value of the property bounded on, and the consent also of the local authorities having the control of. that portion of a street or highway upon which it is proposed to construct or operate such railroad be first obtained; or, in case the consent of such propcrty owners cannot be obtained, the Appellate Divi sion of the Supreme Court in the department in which It is proposed to be constructed may, upon applica-tion, appoint three Commissioners who shall deter-mine, after hearing all the parties interested, whether such railroad ought to be constructed or operated, and their determination, confirmed by the court, may be taken in Heu of the consent of the property owners.'

Walving the question whether a tunnel under the surface of a street would or would not oc cupy a portion of the street the defunct tunnel oad was to be built for a part of the way upon a viaduct, and thus it would clearly have been upon" the street, and the Legislature can authorize the construction of it only as the Con-

It appears from the new edition of Roger WILLIAMS ARNOLD'S "New England Gazette' that Rhode Island and Providence Plantations "are agreeably situated on land and water, and are principally distinguished for the Brown University baseball nine, the Providence Journal, and clambakes at Rocky Point. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is fishing for the Republican nomination for Vice-President."

No lover of beauty and activity will cease to hope that the solemn and introspective eye of Major Mun will turn to things outward long enough to see and brighten at the sight of the Hon. Cornellus Nepos Bliss and Gen. Sam Thomas, those sweet ambaseadors of re-form and the Union League Club. Other worshippers of the Veiled Candidate may sing their hymns with a windier throat; none can exceed these in unction and in fervor. Even the unregenerate F. SEYMOUR GIBBS avers with tears in his eyes that he cannot look at the Hon. Con-NELIUS NEPOS BLISS and Gen. SAM THOMAS, as they shout from banker's to banker's, bearing a large unsigned petition in a fourwheeled cab, without wishing he knew where Mr. McKinter stands, so that he could catch his eye and lure his smile to fall upon the earnest and hectic countenances of these two unsparing missionaries.

The inventive citizen of Tonawands, a stronghold of independent thought, who discovered the National Reform party, seems to be at a loss to know what to do with it. Yet surely this is the year in which the demand for parties and for votes should be as strong as the thirst of Dives. It is possible, however, that the founder has founded too early, and that the season is as yet too young to enable him to dispose of his invention with the best results to reform. He can console himself with the thought that he has contributed something to the great storehouse of reform, a repository of which an ungrateful country is not worthy, and which contains more odds and ends, and fragments of opinion, and rusty shafts of crankery, and shop-worn resolutions, and moth-eaten manias than are usually included even in a Populist platform. In case of doubt, the founder of the National Reform party can send it West in an upper berth of a sleeping car, and let it grow up with the country.

Can it be possible that the Hon. JOHN ERIGENA MILHOLLAND, having drunk deep of the delights of reforming, could ever be persuaded to exchange them, should opportunity occur, for the poisoned cup of bossship? It cannot be. The thought is edged with horror. Mr. MILHOLLAND and his brethren in the great work of boosting Major Must must really believe that he is a commanding and decided personage, as frank as a meat-axe; and, besides, Mr. Mtl. Holland, not long ago a fellow machinist with Mr. PLATT, may think that the Owego man's hands are weary and long for repose. In the heart of reform benevolent and unselfish motives always swarm, thicker than May flies.

Sweet are the words of peace. It seems but the other day that the Hon. JACK DAVIES, the Republican headman of the Oneida Reservation, was breathing cutlasses and culvering against the Hon. HENRY JAY COGGESHALL, independent Republican candidate for Senator.

"Come, gather all, ye sons of gall, And wipe the earth with you Cogogshall."

So cried the Hon. JACK to his merry men. And from outside the breastworks the Hon. WARNER MILLER breathed more culverins and cutlasses against the unrepentant Coogeshall. t was a high old scaiping sociable; and the Hon, HENRY JAY COGGESHALL retained his scalo, if not his head. But now behold the excellency of peace. The Hon, WARNER MILLER is walking on his head, and as rapidly as it will carry him to the Canton station, and the Hon. JOHN DAVIES and the Hon. HENRY JAY COGGESHALL, one to the right of him, one to the left of him, are proceeding by the same means of locomotion to the same place. Affecting and sublime variations of politics! What but the mirific silence of Major Mum could have drawn together and to him MILLER and DAVIES AND COGGESHALL?

As Uncle Hop Boies peers into the dark backward and abysm of time, and recalls the wild wave of hullabaloos which dashed over him when he was elected Governor of Iowa and how he roamed through the land as a militant apostle of tariff reform, he mus look at his silver boom a little gingerly and suspiciously. For where is tariff reform, as he preached it? Away in the Ewigkest. And it may occur to Uncle Hop that even the big white cartwheel and the sacro sanct ratio of 16 to 1 may vet and soon be trundled away and dumped at the same shadowy destination.

The Hon. JAMES BUCEPHALUS BELFORE knows very well that whoever else may be allowed to secede from these United States, he never will be. He is indispensable for illuminating purposes. The western sky would be but a pale gray patch if his carmine locks ceased to dip their splendor over it. When the Hon. JASPER TALBERT, M. C. South Carolina attempted to exude from the Union, he was yanked back in a most spirited manner by the Hon. William EMERSON BARRETT of Massachusetts, and yet there was no deep void of calamity visible even if TALBERT had stolen himselfaway. But he evasion of the Red Headed Rooster of the Rockies would leave the world in eclipse and put up the price of gas ten thousand per cent. In the beautiful words of ZIBA PICKENLOOP the "Silver Poet Laureate" of Colorado:

The solar layout may get out of trim, The sun and stars and moon grow dim. But what care we? We can see to see While the face of the earth glows red with the glim With the fleroe and unquenchable coal

Of his burning poli!" MILLER has become quite a celebrity.

Just a little too well known, perhaps, for his wn good, if he wants to be Governor or Senstor in Congress or something no worse.

The official observances discounted a little the celebration of Queen Victoria's birthday, but the historical fact remains that she first saw the light on May 24, 1819, seventy-sever years ago yesterday. Yet when she is spoken of as the oldest of reigning sovereigns, this re fers only to her having been longest on the throne. King Christian IX. of Denmark surpasses her in years. He was born April 8, 1818. In the relative lengths of reign of these two construction along the military line from Sinking Springs, toon the map of the Key- shall probably see our foreign stations, in or- monarcha there is little resemblance, since King

CHRISTIAN did not ascend the throne until 1863, whereas England's Queen began her rule as long ago as 1837. Prolonged as her reign has been, it is still exceeded by that of GEORGE III. who died in the eighty-second year of his age and the sixtieth of his reign. Still, as during the last ten years of his life he had no part in the Government, the affairs of the kingdom being directed by a regency, it is strictly true that VICTORIA has ruled England longer than any of her predecessors.

It appears from the Hon. HANNA HAHN KOHLSAAT'S newspaper that "McKintey made the bill," f. e., the tariff bill with which his nama has been associated for advertising purposes. Is the Hon. HANNA HAHN KOHLSAAT sure of this? Is he positive that McKinney made the bill? The impression in Canton is that the bill made McKINLEY. But it is clear outside of Canton that HANNA made McKIN-LEY. Therefore HANNA made the bill. Perhaps Mr. Kontsaar knows more about paying Mc-KINLEY bills than about making them.

Last week was the happiest week in the life of the Hon. MARION BUTLER, Populist Sen-ator in Congress from North Carolina, but much better known as the Endless Chain of Honey-cutt's. He bathed in fame. He tossed it high over his head and his head high over the Capitol. He held the car of the country or the country had him by the ear. At any rate, his persistent twenty-five hours a day of oratory in the Senate Chamber were rewarded at last. For a moment he ceased to be regarded as a wandering wind, an Molian harp of Populism. He was actually answered. Glory enough for him, Glory enough for Honeycutt's, which is still bright with burning tar barrels and hoarse with multitudinous roarings. The Hon, Manton Butler appears by the circumstances of this great triumph to be altogether the most senseless and fit man to be the Pop candidate for President.

The Republican opponents of the Hon POTATO PINGREE, experimental philosopher. philanthropist, retermer, and Mayor of Detroit, are bringing forth their most ungodly devices for the purpose of putting a hook into his jaw and preventing him from being nominated Governor of Michigan; but still does the Hon. Po-TATO PINGREE pervade the State, and go up and down, raising thunder. Nobody can tell to what breathless heights he might rise were he not clamped down to a certain extent by his absurd but apparently incorrigible modesty. Strange that the honorable defect which has hitherto kept the Hon. RUSSELL ALEXANDER ALGER from the Presidency should lay its halting fingers upon Pingage also.

# BET WITH THE GAMBLERS.

The Horse They Backed Was Always Sure to Win,

"When I was in Colorado many years ago," said a New Yorker who once lived in Denver, "there was apparently no pretence at fair play in horse racing. One always knew which horse was going to win by the way the professional gamblers betted. The horse they bought pools on always won,

"Once at a race at Boulder the very judges left their stand to bet on a horse named Mas-ter John that had lost two heats. I had already bought a small pool on the horse and was feeling rather shaky, but their act reassured me. Master John won the next two heats with an ease that showed he had been pulled in the previous two. He stumbled,

heats with an ease that showed he had been pulled in the previous two. He stumbled, however, in the fourth heat and cut one of his legs. When he came out for the fifth heat, he could scarcely put the injured leg to the ground. It grew worse instead of better as he limped around the course, but it was now the other horse's turn 'to be pulled in, and Master John won. He actually passed the line at the finish on three legs!

"People who went often to the races, if at all observing, finally noticed that the horses which were backed by men they knew to be gamblers invariably won. Those given to betting anturally availed themselves of thi knowledge, and backed the same horses. As I confined my betting to pool buying, I diln't know whose money I was taking, so I salved my conscience in that way.

"The gamblers finally tumbled to our game and out mad do on us. I wasn't able to go to the races the day they did, so profited by the experiences of my friends without loss. When they reached the track they found all the best known gamblers in Denver betting voeiferously on a cartain horse. Accordingly they put their money on that horse. To their year a surprise, another horse won. Investigation discovered that the gamblers either made but small bets or only pretended to bet on the horse they appeared to back, while they had understudies who put their money on the horse which proved the victor.

"After that there was no more betting on a certainty among the outsiders, for they couldn't tell which horses the gamblers really backed. One of the outsiders at his last race in colorado, however, got on the hashed. He owed the driver of one of the horses a small bill for livery. As he paid it he asked which horse was going to win.

"Charley Cook has got a good horse,' was the reply."

"Charley Cook has got a good horse," was the reply.

"Charley Cook was the driver of the other rs. The cutsider bought a resolon that horse about double the stee of the bill he had just paid. The other horse won, of course, and the outsider thus galling several dollars by being houses and paying his debts.
"I don't defend the outsider, but the incident none the less illustrates the ridiculous rotten.

## ness of the Denver turf at the time I speak of." From the Chronicles of Hanna,

And there came a voice out of the wilderness of noters saying: "I have been promised a place in Then there was silence for a season and a sound

as of many waters rose rustling on the air from the four quarters of the mighty nation, the great re-Neither was it the sound as of one voice nor of

everal voices, but of thousands. And there was in it the softness of the Southern tone, the stridency of the West, the querulous masality of New England, and the accent of those who had come hither from distant lands, And the aound of it was us of rushing waters sweep-ing onward to the great city beyond the Mississippi

and breaking upon the Temple of the Convention the Tabernacie of Gop.

And it took up the one voice crying out of the wilderness of the rooters and swallowed it, saying 80 have 1-50 have 1-50 have 1-80 have I-So have I-So have I-So have I-So have I-So

have I-So have I-So have I-So have I-So have I

From the St. First Clock.
YANKYON, S. D., May 20. - The State Bankers' Associa on is in session here to night and will remain two days. It is attended by representatives from many Northwestern States, as well as fifty from South Da the money question, and this was a flerce arraignment of free silver, by A. H. Wilcox of the American Mort gage Company of Yankton. He denied that the de-pression of the country since 1802 was due to the dis-continuance of eliver columns, and produced statistics bearing out these assertions. The bankers are all in favor of the gold standard, but have not yet adop

#### The Stient Pilgrimage. To the Shrine of Dumbfaced Slience.

In the Buckeye town of Canton,

On their painful pilgrimages. At the sunrise, at the sunset And at noon they've turned their faces, Stretched their hands and genuficeted, But their prayers have been unauswered. All their pleadings pass unheeded. And so fast they follow after That they tread upon cach other. In their great desire to get there, In the Presence of the Silence Each one stands with head uncovered, Waiting, waiting for the Absence Of the Silence of the Presence, But the Absence of the Silence Has not come to strike their eardrums; At least, it hasn't in extense, Or that saybody knows of. Growing weary then with waiting, Come and a these Party Pilgrims From the shrine of Pumisfaced Silence Out into the goiden sunlicht, out into the sliver mosalight, Of the country all around them; bringing with them wade of silence Brattering it in arads and slathers. From the cold and stern Atlantic he warm and mild Pacific Proving thus that Hanna - Prophet. In his Canton Shrine of Silence Fed them on the meat he feeds on; and they left him as they found him Yet quite willing to be sither

WHITE ROSE RUSSELL AND RED ROSE RUSSELL.

Strange Statements About the Democrat

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Hen. John Edwards Russell of Lelcester has put away his shepherd's pipes and crocks and taken up the tomahawk. His voice, which has always been attuned to the tender strains and strophes of gentle peace, is now for grim and devastating war. The object of his ferocious impulses is the Hou. William Eustis Russell of Cambridge, whose Presidential boom is cavorting through the land, inspiring the youth of the nation with enthusiasm. To check the progress of this boom and to reduce it to a condition of utter collapse is the cherished ambition of the Leicester Shepherd.

Associated with him in this questionable enterprise are the Hon. George Fred Williams of Dedham, and the Hon. Josiah Quincy, Mayor of Boston. Of course, there are others, but these are the leading spirits in the movement. Mr. Russell and Mr. Williams have been chosen delegates at large to the Chicago Convention. Mr. Quincy is the Massachusetts member of the National Committee. In consequence of their prominence in the party leadership and of their high official standing, their opposition is serious and hurtful. While it may not extend beyond the political and geographical lines of the State, it cannot fall to exercise a deleterious influence upon the candidacy of the eloquent and magnetic ex-Governor. It was in 1893 that the first mutterings of the

storm against Mr. Russell were heard. The

party had nominated John Edwards Russell as its candidate for Governor. Mr. Quincy gave up his post as Assistant Secretary of State and manufacturer of Consuls and consular agents to manage the campaign. The Administration took occasion to express its deep interest in the contest. But the Administration had lost what little popu-larity it had enjoyed in Massachusetts, and the line Attinimetration and cover him assachusetts, and the canivas proceeded under the most depressing conditions. Defeat was sure and certain. The revolution against Migwumpery, populism, and the canivas proceeded under the most depressing the contribution against Migwumpery, populism, and an adversarial to the contribution against Migwumpery, populism, and an adversarial to the contribution against Migwumpery, populism, and an adversarial to the contributed proceeded to deliver two critical for endeavor for speechmaking and campaigning. He volunteered to deliver two or three speeches, but he positively declined to do more. The whole Mugwump cabal at once set up the cry that he was-selfab, ungrateful, and heartless. They charged him with harboring a desire for the utter rout of the party at the polis, as this result would clearly demonstrate his own popularity. Mr. Williams ungreaven against the young man from Cambridge. The reud became hintenest it extended from the confines of Cuckando he naves a still religious to the disaster of last year.

The first ontward manifestation of organized hostility to the political ambition of the extigation of the public, the conspirators launched a beom for Richard Oiney for the Presidency, Mr. Williams, Mr. Oiney, and Mr. John E. Russell were very much in evidence as the boomers. They fondly hoped that their demonstration would effectually dispose of the popular movement in favor of Riussell. Mr. Olney's pelpendid work in the Venezuelan controversy was utilized to further the scheme who were particular and the Free Trade Club hand clientification. American bolies of dignified and courageous when one reflects that the men who were spended work in the Venezuelan controversy was utilized to further the scheme when we may be presented to the control of the co canvass proceeded under the most depressing conditions. Defeat was sure and certain. The

give his consent until after his return from Monticello. He had merely asked that he be elected a delegate to the National Convention. This medest ambition was fiercely combated by his implacable foes in the Mugwump coterie. They planned and plotted to force the State Convention to declare for Olney, so that if Mr. Russell should win a place on the delegation he would go to Chicago pledged to sup-

loyally another candidate. Before the assembling of the Convention Mr. Russell withdrew as a candidate for delegate at large. His friends, indignant over the contemptible conduct of the Mugwump cabal resolved to smash the slate made up by the leaders. They openly avowed their purpose to defea George Fred Williams and John E. Russell, who had been selected as fit representatives of the State Democracy. By strenuous efforts on the part of the committee, and by liberal concessions, the movement was abandoned, in the interest of harmony, and the two Mugwump plotters, with Chairman Corcoran of the State Committee and Chairman Donovan of the Boston City Committee, were chosen. But the Convention served notice on these gentlemen that the Democratic voters of Massachusetts were virtually a unit in favor of the nomination of William Eustis Russell as the national standard bearer. It adopted platform which met his approval and expressed

approval upon his candidacy. But Mr. John E. Russell, although acting to the Convention and helping to frame the platform and shape the policy, still continued to show his spite toward the party's choice. He has made no secret of his hostility to the candidacy of the ex-Governor, or of his purpose to oppose it both here and in Chicago. The virulence of his opposition has been displayed in various ways within the last three weeks. He has written letters to political friends; be has talked to individuals and to groups against the man who thrice carried the State, and who more recently has been honored by the popular favor of the Democratic masses. The party managers have in vain remonstrated with him; they have begged him to desist, and they have also intimated a desire to know whether, if he goes to Chicago, he will persist in carrying out his

his sentiments, and it formally put its stamp of

treacherous policy. His failure to satisfy his party associates on this point has led to a determination on their part to prevent his serving as a delegate at Chicago. Some of them have openly proclaimed their belief and conviction that he should, in the interest of harmony, discipline, and common decency, decline to act. This course he is not unlikely to adopt. He may go to Europe instead of to Chicago in July. His retirement will insure to William E. Russell the united support of the Massachusetts delegation, in harmony with the expressed declarations of the State Convention. It will mean more than that, It will mean the permanent effacement of Mugwumpery as a dominating factor in the politica of Massachusetts. BOSTON, May 24.

# Suicide of an Abused Morne,

Suicide of an Abused Horse,

From the Chicage Town Heats!,

Supration, Wis., May 20. Handreds of employees in the pards of the American Size! Harge Company witnessed a singular occurrence. A bony piacedonical oil bay horse walked into the shallow water in the slip known as Howard at Pouget and slewly moved further out into the deeper water, unmindful of the shoutand missies of the speciators on the shore. When in about three feet of water the pear animal cast one wistful look around, then deliberately put its head under water and held it there until life was extlinit. In a short time after this the owner, a peduler, appeared upon the scene and almost committed suicide himself when he learnest of the satonishing deed of his four-footed servant. The horse, it is said, had been poorly fed and overworked.

THE ORDER OF THE CINCINNATE

Its Origin and Purpose - Some Pamous Members, American and French, PHILADELPHIA, May 24. The Society of the Cincinnati, which has recently held its triennial meeting in this city, forms an interesting historic link, connecting our times with the Revolution, although less is popularly known of it now than in former years. Later wars

have produced other societies, which are composed of actual participants in the great events which they commemorate, whereas the Society of the Cincinnati now includes only descendants of the original members. But if it has relatively fallen somewhat out of public notice, as a compensation it is no longer the target of bitter attacks on the ground of exclusiveness and the hereditary principle.

It was founded on May 13, 1783, at a meeting of the officers of the Continental Army in their cantonments near New Windsor, on the Hudson River. Each regiment and staff corps sen its representative, and Inspector-General Steuben presided. The constitution, or, rather, institution, as the phrase is, which continues to this day, recounts the happy close of the War of Independence "after a bloody conflict of eight years," and then gives this as the purpose of the society:

To perpetuate, therefore, as well the rem To perpetuate, therefore, as well the remem, brance of this was tevent, as the mutual friendships which have been formed under the pressure of common danger, and, in many instances, remented by the blood of the parties, the officers of the American Army do hereby, in the most solenn manner, associate, constitute, and combine themselves into one Society of Friends, to endure as long as they shall endure, or any of their eldest male posterity, and, in failure thereof, the collateral branches who may be judged worthy of becoming its supporters and members.

The officers of the American Army having gener ally been taken from the citizens of America, possess high veneration for the character of that illustrious Boman, Luctus Quintins Cincinnatus, and, being re-solved to follow his example, by returning to their citizenship, they think they may with propriety denominate themselves the Society of the Cincinnati.

The founders of the society proceeded to de-

and H. T. Drowne.

The rules of membership through the eldest lineal male descendant or through the next in succession, if he is not worthy, and again through intervening female descendants, and finally through collateral branches, are made the subject of careful study. Where a State society is extinct those who would be entitled to join it may apply to another State. The annual meeting day of the State societies is July 4, as originally arranged. The society has now lasted originally arranged. The society has now lasted originally arranged. The society has now lasted 113 years and there are no signs of its falling to perpetuate itself.

ONE OF THE SHORTEST STRIKES. a Superintendent Whom the Men Liked Brought About an Understanding.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

"J. Q. Van Winkle, general superintendent of the Big Four, once made the quickest set tlement of a big strike on record." said the old-timer. "It was at Springfield, O., I think The men, or a great portion of them, had gone out, and an effort was made to get the other to strike. Van Winkle arrived and found the town placarded with notices that there will town placarded with notices that there will town placarded with notices that there will to be a mass meeting of railroad men at a certain bail to take some action on the striking and the said that he would attend the meeting. The men were inclined to be turbulent, an an attempt was made to persuade him not go. But at the hour set he presented him as at the door of the hall and was stopped by at sentry, who informed him that he could not come in.

"That's a railroad man's meeting, isn' Jack? asked Van Winkle, who knows ne every man on the system by his first name." "That's what it is."

"Well, I'm a railroad man, and I wan come in.

"Can't do it, Van. The boys would ob."

come in. 'Can't do it. Van. The boys would ob 'You don't dispute my being a railroa

"Can't do it. Van. The boys would object." You don't dispute my being a railroad man do you?

"Oh, no; you are a railroader all ridge; but not the kind we want at this meeting; "Jack, I sell you what you do. I ha go in and tel the boys that I amout here and want to come in. I don't think many of them will object."

"The doorkeeper went inside, and in a few minutes returned and invited van Vinkle into the hall. As soon as he was past the door a yell that shook the building went ID. Hefore there were any deliberations. Van Winkle was called on for a speech. He got on the platform and talked to a lot of mem he used to do vard work with, isnited out to them the mistake they were making, and assaured them that he would see that any just grievance they had would be righted at once. When he had dinished he was asked to retire, and as he left the room more than half the mess waiked out with him, remarking: What "an says is good enough for us." In an hour's time the strike was at an end, and all the men were at their places. Van Winkle investigated the cause of the trouble and arranged matters estimated the trouble and arranged matters estimated the trouble and arranged matters estimated.

Lightning Killed the Chicks Wader a Hen.

From the Philidelphia Press.

CUMBERLAND, Md., May 21.—While a flerce thunder storm was in progress at Parsons, W. Va., lightning struck a cheesting tree, cutting it in two and splintering one-half into atoms, then tore out the gable end of the private school building of W. H. Maxwell, nearly knocking the bricks from the chimney, and tearing out the window casing and panes.

The bolt divided at the stove in the school-room, one branch following one side of the aside along the iron feet of the deaks, and the second current the opposite side, leaving deep furrows in the floor. It passed out of iche door and under a hen with her broad under her wings, killing all the chicks, but not injuring the mother. From the Philadelphia Press.

McKinley and the A. P. A.

From the Cleveland State Dealer. There is a serious question of veracity between Gow. McKiniey and his A. P. A. viltors. The Republican candidate for the Presidential mondaction is charged with naving had a recent confedence with a committee of the A. P. A. and giving a see A. piedge of his devotion to its principles. Within July or two offer the tion to its principles. Within solar or two after the alleged meeting with this committee a deals) that he had not the committee was published as coming from

the Major.

In a meeting of the A. P. A. representatives of twenty States a statement was adopted declaring that on May 14 McKiniey did say to a committee of the advances board that he heartly allowed the relative states. on may is a cannot the same and the committee of the ac-visory board that he heartily approved the principles of the order, but that on the following day he "denied that he had met such a committee, thus giving a lie to the report of the committee, which was complied of honorable and truthful gentlemen."